The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1868. NO. 249.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General J. D. Fowler, of the Confederate army, is in California in the interest of the Southern Immigration Society. He says three candle are needless to go to that State from the South.

Twenty-five thousand dollars subsidy to the Honolulu line obliterates the section to mail," strip seventy leaving monthly for Francisco, the trips to be made inside of twenty-one days. The contract is for two years. The next steamer leaves for Honolulu, July 15.

John Lefolter, manager of Gaiteke's Mud, Hall, Wolfe, committed suicide Monday morning by taking strychnine. Disappointment in business is assigned as the cause.

A Montreal despatch says: The Canada Engine Works have contracted with the government for rifle range steel plates. The Rocor has struck a precautionary meeting Wolfenbuy a builder.

Two women were poisoned near Clarion, Minnesota, on Monday, and died in convulsions, caused by the poison of potato bugs getting into sores on the hands.

The celebrated Chippewa Chief, "Hole in the Day," was assassinated by being shot near his residence, at Crow Wing, Saturday afternoon, by three Indians of the Pillager band. The motive is attributed to political animosity and an old grudge.

Benjamin F. Webster, proprietor of a hotel in Geneva, N. J., was arrested on a charge of forging the names of his friends to notes and drafts. He went to Hopewell and procured on the same charge from a Farmer with a warrant, whom he ran away with, leaving his wife and family.

In the case of Dr. John Flint, of Boston, against the New York and Novelty Transportation Company, to recover for loss of one of his legs, occasioned by the discharge of a musket, in the battle of a United States soldier on board of one of the defendant's steamboats, in June, 1864, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000.

The first meeting of the Presbyterians of Philadelphia to promote the cause of temperance was held last evening, and was very largely attended. Resolutions were adopted that the only remedy proposed before the General Assemblies, were unanimously passed.

Andrew Kelley, T. Coward, Thomas E. Ross, Wm. Cooper and Joseph Orr, all well to do citizens of Philadelphia, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand dollarseach, the remaining whole to pay pieces of each upon which the taxes had not been paid.

A New York despatch says: Delegates to the Democratic National Convention are continually arriving. The total passage are filled during the day and evening with current discussions of the probable action of the Convention. The most prominent names for the Presidency seem to be Hancock and Chase, though the bulk of Pendleton's supporters swear, not here. Preparations for the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention are also going forward, and will undoubtedly favor the nomination of Hancock, but accept the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Tammany Hall is about ready for occupation, and is to have rooms assigned to-noted guests on Thursday afternoon.

Charlotte Cushman and Miss Sedgwin, the sculptress, were passengers per steamer Scotia, which arrived yesterday.

Chief Justice Chase will not be in New York during the session of the Convention.

The steamships Atlantic and Western Metropolis were sold at auction in New York respectively, for $10,000 and $7,000.

Strauss, the last of the New York whisky conspirators, was yesterday sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment of ten days, or until paid.

By a fire in Stanner's oil refinery, Jersey City, three oscillators were destroyed.

At Jerome park races, yesterday, for the premium of $500, mile and a quarter, Scrutineer beat Lancaster, Uncle Rogers, Roquette, Local and Julia. Time 2:12¼, won by a neck. The West Chester handicap, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Flora Stoffer, beating Nannie Harper, Edward and Eagle Gate 3d. The exception for two year olds, Inverness beat Eclipse Scott, time 1:06¾.

The fire-saddle continues. In the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, Judge Cardozo delivered the opinion, Judge Barnard concurring, confirming the order of the Court appointing John A. Gagood receiver of sales of ten millions of convertible bonds, and the fund proceed to be used according to law on Thursday.

Judge Ingraham, chamber, Judge Barnard, in chambers, gave a decision in the contempt cases of Davis, Thompson, Sullivan, Lane, Tweed and Hall, Richards, of the Erie direction, and imposed a fine of one hundred each. The decision in the case of Tweed and Hall was reserved. It is understood pre-contempt for refusing to answer the bail against Drew before Judge Gilbert. Mr. Eldridge has been removed from the Presidency of the Erie road. It is stated that the Rome-Canada Company, intending to build a road from the Bessemer of Rome to the Erie Directors for the construction of the Harlem and Erie road to Fordhill, on the ground that the Erie Directors were not empowered to do so.

The Supreme Court of New York, general term, yesterday affirmed the appointment of a receiver for the Erie Island road.

The associate banks of Boston, at a full meeting saturday, chose a committee to visit Washington, to remonstrate against the passage of the bill before Congress imposing an additional tax on National banks.

Horace Greeley left Atlanta, Georgia, for Mt. Ingerville yesterday morning, to remove his furniture from the State Capitol to Atlanta.

The court for the trial of the Columbus, Ga., prisoners, met at Atlanta yesterday morning, Judge Brown and three associates appeared for the prosecution, and Alexander H. Stephens and others for the infants. Mr. Stephens addressed the court for the prisoners, denying the constitution of the military court and claiming the right of habeas corpus on trial by jury. Judge Brown replied, he would not try the question of law, but would refer it to the United States supreme court, as he acted on trial by jury.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Richmond, at a meeting last night, resolved that they will undoubtedly favor the nomination of Hancock, but accept the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Tammany Hall is about ready for occupation, and is to have rooms assigned to invited guests on Thursday afternoon.

Charlotte Cushman and Miss Sedgwin, the sculptress, were passengers per steamer Scotia, which arrived yesterday.

Chief Justice Chase will not be in New York during the session of the Convention.

The steamships Atlantic and Western Metropolis were sold at auction in New York respectively, for $10,000 and $7,000.

Strauss, the last of the New York whisky conspirators, was yesterday sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment of ten days, or until paid.

By a fire in Stanner's oil refinery, Jersey City, three oscillators were destroyed.

At Jerome park races, yesterday, for the premium of $500, mile and a quarter, Scrutineer beat Lancaster, Uncle Rogers, Roquette, Local and Julia. Time 2:12¼, won by a neck. The West Chester handicap, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Flora Stoffer, beating Nannie Harper, Edward and Eagle Gate 3d. The exception for two year olds, Inverness beat Eclipse Scott, time 1:06¾.

The fire-saddle continues. In the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, Judge Cardozo delivered the opinion, Judge Barnard concurring, confirming the order of the Court appointing John A. Gagood receiver of sales of ten millions of convertible bonds, and the fund proceed to be used according to law on Thursday.

Judge Ingraham, chamber, Judge Barnard, in chambers, gave a decision in the contempt cases of Davis, Thompson, Sullivan, Lane, Tweed and Hall, Richards, of the Erie direction, and imposed a fine of one hundred each. The decision in the case of Tweed and Hall was reserved. It is understood pre-contempt for refusing to answer the bail against Drew before Judge Gilbert. Mr. Eldridge has been removed from the Presidency of the Erie road. It is stated that the Rome-Canada Company, intending to build a road from the Bessemer of Rome to the Erie Directors for the construction of the Harlem and Erie road to Fordhill, on the ground that the Erie Directors were not empowered to do so.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Celebrated Telescope

Wilson's Cod Liver Oil

Successful Sailors.

Glass Manufactories

The Very Finest

Corsets.

The Lehman Cook Stove

Just Received.

A New and Beautiful

Refrigerating and Refitting

Persons, Superstitious,

The Place to Get

The New Zealand

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General J. D. Fowler, of the Confederate army, is in California in the interest of the Southern Immigration Society. He says three candle are needless to go to that State from the South.

Twenty-five thousand dollars subsidy to the Honolulu line obliterates the section to mail," strip seventy leaving monthly for Francisco, the trips to be made inside of twenty-one days. The contract is for two years. The next steamer leaves for Honolulu, July 15.

John Lefolter, manager of Gaiteke's Mud, Hall, Wolfe, committed suicide Monday morning by taking strychnine. Disappointment in business is assigned as the cause.

A Montreal despatch says: The Canada Engine Works have contracted with the government for rifle range steel plates. The Rocor has struck a precautionary meeting Wolfenbuy a builder.

Two women were poisoned near Clarion, Minnesota, on Monday, and died in convulsions, caused by the poison of potato bugs getting into sores on the hands.

The celebrated Chippewa Chief, "Hole in the Day," was assassinated by being shot near his residence, at Crow Wing, Saturday afternoon, by three Indians of the Pillager band. The motive is attributed to political animosity and an old grudge.

Benjamin F. Webster, proprietor of a hotel in Geneva, N. J., was arrested on a charge of forging the names of his friends to notes and drafts. He went to Hopewell and procured on the same charge from a Farmer with a warrant, whom he ran away with, leaving his wife and family.

In the case of Dr. John Flint, of Boston, against the New York and Novelty Transportation Company, to recover for loss of one of his legs, occasioned by the discharge of a musket, in the battle of a United States soldier on board of one of the defendant's steamboats, in June, 1864, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000.

The first meeting of the Presbyterians of Philadelphia to promote the cause of temperance was held last evening, and was very largely attended. Resolutions were adopted that the only remedy proposed before the General Assemblies, were unanimously passed.

Andrew Kelley, T. Coward, Thomas E. Ross, Wm. Cooper and Joseph Orr, all well to do citizens of Philadelphia, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand dollarseach, the remaining whole to pay pieces of each upon which the taxes had not been paid.

A New York despatch says: Delegates to the Democratic National Convention are continually arriving. The total passage are filled during the day and evening with current discussions of the probable action of the Convention. The most prominent names for the Presidency seem to be Hancock and Chase, though the bulk of Pendleton's supporters swear, not here. Preparations for the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention are also going forward, and will undoubtedly favor the nomination of Hancock, but accept the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Tammany Hall is about ready for occupation, and is to have rooms assigned to invited guests on Thursday afternoon.

Charlotte Cushman and Miss Sedgwin, the sculptress, were passengers per steamer Scotia, which arrived yesterday.

Chief Justice Chase will not be in New York during the session of the Convention.

The steamships Atlantic and Western Metropolis were sold at auction in New York respectively, for $10,000 and $7,000.

Strauss, the last of the New York whisky conspirators, was yesterday sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment of ten days, or until paid.

By a fire in Stanner's oil refinery, Jersey City, three oscillators were destroyed.

At Jerome park races, yesterday, for the premium of $500, mile and a quarter, Scrutineer beat Lancaster, Uncle Rogers, Roquette, Local and Julia. Time 2:12¼, won by a neck. The West Chester handicap, one and three-quarter miles, was won by Flora Stoffer, beating Nannie Harper, Edward and Eagle Gate 3d. The exception for two year olds, Inverness beat Eclipse Scott, time 1:06¾.

The fire-saddle continues. In the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, Judge Cardozo delivered the opinion, Judge Barnard concurring, confirming the order of the Court appointing John A. Gagood receiver of sales of ten millions of convertible bonds, and the fund proceed to be used according to law on Thursday.

Judge Ingraham, chamber, Judge Barnard, in chambers, gave a decision in the contempt cases of Davis, Thompson, Sullivan, Lane, Tweed and Hall, Richards, of the Erie direction, and imposed a fine of one hundred each. The decision in the case of Tweed and Hall was reserved. It is understood pre-contempt for refusing to answer the bail against Drew before Judge Gilbert. Mr. Eldridge has been removed from the Presidency of the Erie road. It is stated that the Rome-Canada Company, intending to build a road from the Bessemer of Rome to the Erie Directors for the construction of the Harlem and Erie road to Fordhill, on the ground that the Erie Directors were not empowered to do so.

The supreme court of New York, general term, yesterday affirmed the appointment of a receiver for the Erie Island road.

The associate banks of Boston, at a full meeting saturday, chose a committee to visit Washington, to remonstrate against the passage of the bill before Congress imposing an additional tax on National banks.

Horace Greeley left Atlanta, Georgia, for Mt. Ingerville yesterday morning, to remove his furniture from the State Capitol to Atlanta.

The court for the trial of the Columbus, Ga., prisoners, met at Atlanta yesterday morning, Judge Brown and three associates appeared for the prosecution, and Alexander H. Stephens and others for the infants. Mr. Stephens addressed the court for the prisoners, denying the constitution of the military court and claiming the right of habeas corpus on trial by jury. Judge Brown replied, he would not try the question of law, but would refer it to the United States supreme court, as he acted on trial by jury.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstructed Legislature Not Working Smoothly--General Canby's Order Disapproved--A Grand Bal Masque Instituted, &c., &c.

New Orleans, June 30.—At a meeting of the Senate to-day only the names of those who took the test oath yesterday were called. All were present except Senators Bailey, Durnell and Lanier, who were not called. The Chief Justice of the other gentlemen were present when their names were called who had not interrupted the business. During the reading of the minutes, Senator Durnell arrived and presented the credentials of a commissioner which he knew was in the possession of the presiding officer vacancy in the Senate from the parish of Jefferson, and which he was glad to be informed. After some discussion order was restored and the reading of the minutes concluded.

The Committee on Elections reported Mr. Hugh J. Campbell, Republican, as entitled to a seat from the Second District in place of Anthony Sanchez, Democrat, elected by both Democrat. The Committee duly sat in right of Gen. Buchanan to charge the register's returns. Campbell was sworn in. No Democratic member could obtain recognition from the Chair. A motion by Action Hugh, a Democratic colonel on board, was ruled. The Chair then laid a communication in the Secretary, which was read, from Governor Wells, stating that he was once addressed to S. J. Dumas, Lieutenant Governor, praising officer of the Senate, and communicated a telegram from General Grant to General Buchanan to the effect that the action of the Legislature was only required to seize the oath prescribed by their Constitution, and not the test oath prescribed by the Reconstruction Act. General Buchanan thereupon decided that only the oath prescribed by the Constitution be required. Refused to the second resolution which was appointed after the meeting of general Grant.

A resolution ratifying the 14th amendment was offered but postponed until the House is heard from. The Senate then adjourned.

A copy of General Grant's telegram was read in the House and referred to the Committee.

The committee on elections reported adversely to the entire Democratic delegation from Caddo parish, which is a stronghold of the negroes.

The Republican members were accordingly sworn in. Adjourned.

The City Comptroller, Sheriff and District Attorney elect have taken their official oaths of office and entered upon the discharge of their duties, on taking the constitutional oath.

Mr. Isabell, temporary speaker of the House to-day, after General Buchanan's order of Saturday, said in his opinion the State officers could not be kept out of their offices. A large number of Republicans in the community, most of them engineers, and many of them mechanics, are unemployed in the proceedings.

The second Army of the Republic, and various Democratic clubs of the city, are preparing preparations to celebrate the 4th of July.

G. A. R.

The Decoration of Soldiers' Graves--Gen. Grant and Order from Commander-in-Chief Logan.

Washington, June 30.—The following has been issued:

By direction Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, June 27.—General Order No. 18.—The Commander-in-Chief calls attention to the following Congressional action with regard to the memorial ceremonies of the 30th inst.

Congress of the United States in the House of Representatives, June 23, on motion of Mr. Logan, General, That the proceedings of the different cities, towns, &c., recently held in commemoration of the gallant heroes who have sacrificed their lives in defence of the Republic and the preservation of the Union, and the resolution of the honored hosts of the departed shall be collected and bound under the direction of each person as the Speaker shall designate, for use of Congress.

Edward McPherson, Clerk.

House of Representatives, Washington, June 25, 1868.

Frank Moore, editor of the Rebellion Record, is hereby appointed under the resolution.

Schuyler Colfax,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

In order to make successful this effort to perpetuate the record of a sad tribute to our patriotic dead, departments, posts and detachments are requested to keep careful and complete scrapbooks containing the ceremonies attended to, which carried out and to complete the work proposed. Newspaper paragraphs, editorials and reports of sermons, and all pertinent matter of addresses and other ceremonies which may not have been printed.

By order of
John S. Loomis,
Commander-in-Chief.

ST. LOUIS.

Establishment of Custom Facilities--Steamboat Inspection to Pass the Harbor on the Chief Engineer.

St. Louis, June 30.—The examination of Captain Donaldson, of Commissioner Capitol Republic, charged with shooting Henry Anderson, a negro land on the boat, was concluded to-day before Judge Dennison, of the United States. Defendant's counsel insisted on waiver examination, but the Judge overruled it. Only two witnesses were examined—Captain Rapp, pastor of the boat, and Lawrence Sinnott, the colored boy who was hand called and confined in the same room with Anderson. Sinnott testified that he saw the defendant shoot Anderson, and that Anderson, putting a pistol to his head and firing, has caused him a wound which he was in the room, but he did not see the pistol fired. Defendant was then held in $1,000 and his bail was accepted. Donaldson was committed to jail to another in the bail bond. Captain Donaldson is a native of Virginia, and was present at the commission, most of those engaged, and many of the officers were implicated in the proceedings.

The second Army of the Republic, and various Democratic clubs of the city, are preparing preparations to celebrate the 4th of July.

G. A. R.

The Decoration of Soldiers' Graves--Gen. Grant and Order from Commander-in-Chief Logan.

Washington, June 30.—The following has been issued:

By direction Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, June 27.—General Order No. 18.—The Commander-in-Chief calls attention to the following Congressional action with regard to the memorial ceremonies of the 30th inst.

Congress of the United States in the House of Representatives, June 23, on motion of Mr. Logan, General, That the proceedings of the different cities, towns, &c., recently held in commemoration of the gallant heroes who have sacrificed their lives in defence of the Republic and the preservation of the Union, and the resolution of the honored hosts of the departed shall be collected and bound under the direction of each person as the Speaker shall designate, for use of Congress.

Edward McPherson, Clerk.

House of Representatives, Washington, June 25, 1868.

Frank Moore, editor of the Rebellion Record, is hereby appointed under the resolution.

Schuyler Colfax,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

In order to make successful this effort to perpetuate the record of a sad tribute to our patriotic dead, departments, posts and detachments are requested to keep careful and complete scrapbooks containing the ceremonies attended to, which carried out and to complete the work proposed. Newspaper paragraphs, editorials and reports of sermons, and all pertinent matter of addresses and other ceremonies which may not have been printed.

By order of
John S. Loomis,
Commander-in-Chief.

ST. LOUIS.

Establishment of Custom Facilities--Steamboat Inspection to Pass the Harbor on the Chief Engineer.

St. Louis, June 30.—The examination of Captain Donaldson, of Commissioner Capitol Republic, charged with shooting Henry Anderson, a negro land on the boat, was concluded to-day before Judge Dennison, of the United States. Defendant's counsel insisted on waiver examination, but the Judge overruled it. Only two witnesses were examined—Captain Rapp, pastor of the boat, and Lawrence Sinnott, the colored boy who was hand called and confined in the same room with Anderson. Sinnott testified that he saw the defendant shoot Anderson, and that Anderson, putting a pistol to his head and firing, has caused him a wound which he was in the room, but he did not see the pistol fired. Defendant was then held in $1,000 and his bail was accepted. Donaldson was committed to jail to another in the bail bond. Captain Donaldson is a native of Virginia, and was present at the commission, most of those engaged, and many of the officers were implicated in the proceedings.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Admission of Florida in Congress.

Proposed Adjournment of Congress on the 15th inst.

Gen. Banks to be Offered the Russian Mission.

Alaska Purchase Money and the Presidential Election.

Pittsburgh Postoffice Building Condemned.

Its Sale and the Purchase of a New Site Recommended.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1868.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee worked about four hours to-day on the tax bill and hope to be able to report it late to-morrow afternoon. The taxes on whisky and tobacco will stand as fixed by the House. There is some opposition to the idea of so many penal provisions as the bill now contains, but most of them will probably be retained by the Senate. The Committee expect to take a final vote on the bank section in the morning. The indications are strong that the tax on this interest will be reduced from the House figure, and that the reduction will be sustained by the Senate. If the bill can be reported to-morrow it will probably be taken up for action on the following day. If not reported till Thursday, it will go over till Monday before being considered.

The New Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee have finished their new tariff bill. The duties on wines and brandies are advanced about one-fourth above the present rate. Other taxes are: Cannon, unenumerated, two cents per pound; cotton sailcloth, tapes, galloons, bindings, gimps and braids, one quarter of a cent per yard, when not more than inch wide, and one-half of a cent when more; felt draggets and carpets and printed or colored carpets, twenty-five cents per square yard and sixty-five per cent. ad valorem; issues and juice tarry per cent. ad valorem. Position is made that agricultural machinery shall come in free for another year. The committee, as it now stands, is firm in four on the the question of reporting the bill to the House Congress Schenck has the casting vote. He has been absent since Friday, but is expected back to-morrow when the matter will be decided.

Admission of Florida.

The State of Florida is restored to admission in the Senate and will probably be readmitted in the House to-morrow. Only one of the senators (colored) is in the city, but Mr. Walsh will be here in a few days. Some opposition was made to his admission on the ground that the election was not held at the proper time, and that the constitutional amendment had not been ratified in the proper manner. These were, however, after two hours debate, overruled. Mr. Osborne was formerly Wager on Gen. Stewart's staff. He is a man of about thirty-two years of age, and of the Methodist and Episcopal persuasion. Florida, in the Senate, will be Mr. Hamilton, the Republican, and Mr. Osborne, the Democrat, with the Senate. Gen. Sherman and Col. Taggart have just made a tour for the return of the Navy Yard to the city of home. The removal will be made by the military. Col. Taggart had a meeting with the Chief, but could do nothing about removing them, because their tenure is still before the Senate. The latter class, and a large majority of the bulkers of all tribes, are striving for a settlement on the reservations recommended for their homes by the Commissioner in the report of last winter.

The Sanborn Contracts.

Senator Sherman made a strong effort to-day to attach his funding bill as a rider to the civil appropriation bill, but failed, not so much because of opposition to the measure as because of the opposition to the method of doing business. The passage of a funding bill is any thing, at the present session, is more than doubtful.

The Sanborn Matter.

There is a report that General Banks is to be appointed Minister to Russia in a short time. Street gossip says, however, that the appointment is contingent on the agreement of the Russian to the Alaska appropriation.

Grant and Family on a Tour.

General Grant and family, with General Dent, of his staff, started this morning for St. Louis. General Rawlins, Chief of staff, remains in charge of headquarters.

The Alaska Purchase Money.

There is an impression among a number of members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs would report with their resolution making an appropriation for Alaska, a provision that all just claims of American citizens against Russia should be settled in connection with the purchase. When the character of the good claim for powder and guns became known and understood the debate of the appropriation, Baron Stoekl went to Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and offered to submit all pending claims to arbitration. Mr. Sumner then agreed to see what was done to secure American claims were acquired. Subsequently the State Department became satisfied that the bill for the purchase money could be passed in the House without any attention to those claims, and then all, after consultation with Mr. Seward, refused arbitration. It is the understanding that Mr. Seward agreed with Russia, that the whole sum and a half millions for Alaska should be expended by Russia in the country, in contracts for arms, and Mr. Seward's plan was to use it among the large manufactories in Connecticut and some other States for the purpose of carrying them for the Democrats at the next election.

The Indian Peace Commission.

Gen. Taggart, of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived here this morning from the plains. Gen. Sherman is now in Cleveland to attend the meetings of his sister with Gen. Miss. Gen. Sanborn, another member of the Commission, is now visiting here. Gen. Augur is at Salt Lake City, having to arrange for the removal of the Sioux Indians, while Generals Harney and Terry are at Fort Rice, Dakota, on the same business with the Sioux. Gen. Sherman and Col. Taggart have just made a tour for the return of the Navy Yard to the city of home. The removal will be made by the military. Col. Taggart had a meeting with the Chief, but could do nothing about removing them, because their tenure is still before the Senate. The latter class, and a large majority of the bulkers of all tribes, are striving for a settlement on the reservations recommended for their homes by the Commissioner in the report of last winter.

Pittsburgh Postoffice and Custom House.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department to-day sent a letter to the House relative to the Custom House and Postoffice building at Pittsburgh. He says it is entirely unsuitable for the use to which it is designed, being too small, badly lighted, wonderfully arranged and inconvenient for being remodeled. The only one which is suitable is for sale, and he thinks can be sold for its full worth. He therefore recommends the sale of the entire property and the purchase of a site in some other part of the city whereon a building could be erected on an improved plan and large enough for the accommodation of all the United States offices. He is of the opinion that such a course would be to the advantage both of the city and General Government. The letter will be referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The report of the impeachment investigation Committee of the House is being drawn up under the direction of Mr. Boutwell, and will be submitted to-morrow. About seventy-five different pages more will be added. It may be delayed three or four days longer.

Contested Seats.

The Committee on Elections gave notice to-day that they would call up the contested seat cases of Swisher against Anderson and Hogan against Pike, on Wednesday of next week.

River and Harbor Bill.

The river and harbor bill contains all the principal items that were in when reported by Committee, and new items aggregating about $300,000 were added by the House.

To Western Associated Press.

Washington, June 30, 1868.

The Chair presented a resolution from the Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings and Grounds, asking that power to lease the Executive Mansion of Florida, enabling the Commissioners and their successors in office to lease the Executive Mansion of Florida, and also presented the credentials of Hon. Edward C. Cross, elected by the Legislature of Florida, a Senator from that State for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1868.

Mr. Howard moved that the Senator elect be permitted to take the oath of office.

Mr. Fessenden objected.

The credentials were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to admit the State of Florida to representation in Congress.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the claims of Mr. Dodge.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the claims of Mr. Osborn.

Mr. Howard

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and has, consequently, a larger circulation than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph columns, and all the news of the day.

It pays to use the advertising columns of the Commercial, as all who read the paper are regularly supplied by the Post Boy. Business men, from Erie, and other parts of the interior to the east and other cities, and the various English commercial papers and circulars regularly receive them, and write. There is none the limited rates, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that need a reduction in the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones in the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

G. Mercer Colton, of Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Dudley, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.	DISTRICTS.
1. W. D. Lewis,	13. Samuel Sloan,
2. A. J. Rudolph,	14. J. P. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wood,	15. Chas. B. Miller,
4. C. W. Carrigan,	16. George V. Lauer,
5. Wayne M. Worrell,	17. Andrew Stewart,
6. J. D. Straub,	18. C. G. Greenleaf,
7. Frank G. Hoster,	19. James Gay,
8. Isaac Evans,	20. Jno. Scott,
9. Morris Longstreth,	21. Jno. S. Mann,
10. Henry Deringer,	22. J. K. Ewing,
11. David H. Lane,	23. Wm. Elder,
12. Wm. Betts,	24. Wm. Crawford,
13. W. W. Barclay,	25. J. S. Rowe.

COUNTY OFFICES.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—DAVID L. GEARHART.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT HILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL GILL, GEORGE F. HOBAUS.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PECK.
CLERK.
COURT CRIERS—HENRY LAMBERT.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—EDWARD SHELLY.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—EDWARD SHELLY.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—E. S. MCCLELLAND.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—E. G. MCKEEVER.

It is proposed that Congress shall adjourn until the 15th of July. The Democrats want to go to the Convention, and the Republicans might profitably spend the time among their constituents. Mr. Trumbull makes the motion, and it appears to be a good one.

A private conference of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Central, Fort Wayne and Pan Handle Railroads, will take place in New York this week, to consider the proper arrangement between those Companies. We are prepared to hear that the agreement has been entered into.

Tax Payers are commencing to organize, that we find was thought there believed in the legislature, and to resist the unjust taxation now levied. The Democratic party has no sympathy with any movement of the character in the east and other cities, and the entire English commercial papers and circulars now daily express their views. There is none the limited rates, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that need a reduction in the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones in the Pittsburgh markets.

The battle for life and for capital cannot be profitably employed, his debt will carry him under. The friends of promotion on only what the industrial might reasonably demand, the preference for which he has to sell, a policy that will not discriminate against him and in favor of his foreign creditors.

GENERAL GRANT.

The facts of history are all in favor of General Grant. Judged by those facts, the loyal people recognize their deliverer, and are prepared to give him the honors they have to bestow. It is only in accordance with the developments of envy and malice, for politicians foes to seek to detract from his greatness. There were not wanting those in ancient Carthage who would not see anything great in the conduct of Hannibal, when he crossed the Alps and led the Carthaginian army into the fertile plains of Italy. When the Carthaginian soldiers had become demoralized and Scipio arose to dethrone the Punic wars, there were not wanting those who detracted from the worth of the young Roman General, nor were they silenced, even though Rome concluded the wars that had cost Rome more blood and treasure than she had ever expended in any previous undertakings.

When Napoleon *le grand* was fighting to consolidate the First Empire, he had his malicious detractors. Nor were Washington, Sir John Moore and Nelson allowed to emerge the front ranks in British war annals without enemies seeking to make the deeds they had performed of little account. Even Wellington, the Father of his Country, had sworn foes, who, envious of his fame, failing comparatively small in the presence of the man, resorted to mean and petty devices to cloud his name. The long line of illustrious warriors, to whom history accords pre-eminence, had each and all their enemies.

If the records of famous men in literature, science and art, are permeated sufficiently to call forth from the attacks of open and secret foes. The greater the man, the larger the attraction for political and private spleen. It follows naturally, that a great man, performing what many others would like to do, improves their opportunity for occupying the position. Such is history, and it will be found that the deliverers of nations have all been favorites of nations, in words. Time Cicero, in his dispatches, was brief, terse and to the point. Correspondence, the time when Rome found controversy the little form, who with many throws and low words gave the peace from the Gauls, sought not power, but was sought in the hour of need. Cincinnatus fought better than he spoke, the letters and dispatches are full of acknowledgments of the mercy of God, to Whom belongeth victory.

If General Grant occupied misrepresentation, he would not be in the role of honor. To judge him by the words of his detractors, deserves him higher in the estimation of good men. They, knowing the failings of human nature, feeling that it would be unfitness one of the ordinary events for the choice of the people not to be spoken evil of, suspect the man the more he is scandalized. They know misrepresentations flow in nearly all instances from blind partisanship, jealousy, and the narrow feelings of disappointment.

General Grant in the estimation of loyal men performed deeds of greatness. He rescued the boasted chivalry of the South, gave peace to a nation that had for four years suffered from one of the greatest wars the world has ever known. The General proved himself equal to the emergency. In the midst of danger that made many hold their breath for fear of the result, when the fate of the nation trembled in the balance with confidence of victory under such a leader. He bore with unruffled dignity of qualities that catch the applause of the unthinking. Slowly and surely he was building his own reputation while destroying the forces of the enemy. When the people saw his steadiness of purpose, and the dispatches that gave credit where it was due, and modestly passed over himself, they recognized in him the leader who would bear honorable comparison with any in the whole range of history. That estimate has by the most gradually inflated itself into the nation. The result we all know. When the clash of arms had ceased, it became a question of peace, law and order, the will of the people to preserve, nearly establish Republican institutions or fall under the domineering influence of a party that was disloyal only in one mind.

The General, who had proved himself a splendid executive officer in time of war, might by the exercise of that invention to country and calm reliance on truth and duty, re-establish the nation in the paths of peace and prosperity, that common knowing he was in command, would feel how futile their future attempts would be to disturb the public peace. Those who had fought to obtain peace, and those who had aid of their substance to keep the armies in the field, turned naturally to General Grant, sought him for the chief position, so that peace might be enduring and general confidence restored. His position is the result of national appreciation. If he escaped being made a target for the shafts of malice it would be entirely foreign to human nature and the facts of history. The attempts to injure him will be powerless. His fame soars above that of his detractors like a Norwegian pine over a nettle. Our country has reason to be proud of General Grant. She goes not to him with sheish solicitation, but with the calm trust, the reliance of that confidence he inspired in the hour of danger, feeling satisfied that his heroism, appreciation of duty, love of country, firmness of purpose, and manly dignity, will, in the execution of the laws, bring peace and prosperity to every part of the land, and more firmly establish Republican institutions.

THANKS BY ORDER.

The Liberation Society of England, and that includes nearly all dissent from the Established Church, has had a fine exciting and laughing time at State religionists. Prince Arthur, who, shot by an assassin in Australia, has returned to England. The dissenters thanked Heaven in their temples for the delivery of the Prince from death, and his safe arrival from a long voyage. The State religionists had to wait orders from headquarters, so that Heaven might be thanked, in the language of the Archbishop of Canterbury, before they could publicly show their gratitude by prayerful expression.

The supporters of the Liberation Society wish to know if prayers will be any more acceptable through being made to order, or whether the subject will not have grown so old when the prayer comes out as to take away all the interest? It is evident that the Church party is sore. They cannot go on in their old ways without being jarred. The idea that Heaven would not accept any prayer unless made by the Archbishop, affords plenty of latitude for sarcasm. Who is the Archbishop, it is asked, that he should claim the right to make prayers only that may be prayed?

It does not appear that Englishmen have any great reason for thankfulness in the face of her Princes. Wales is a fast boy with little mental development. The Duke of Edinburgh, a wild sailor, with sufficient passages of adventure, not all of an honorable character, to set up any respectable novelist for plots that would last his life time. Were it not for fashion, we don't know of there was much to thank Heaven for in Prince Arthur's safe return or that of another man. He is only a burden on the nation, and is likely to become more so as he grows older and more extravagant.

The State cannot pray until the Archbishop tells it. His grace has the keeping of the souls of the Royal Family. It seems unphilosophic, folly as much so as the Liberation Society makes it appear, that Heaven can only be thanked by a State Church in a kind of dignified way, in which the highest spiritual authority not only says how but when it shall be done.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The nomination of William Erskine Stevenson (formerly of this city,) for Governor of West Virginia, is one of the peculiar characters which, while affording reasonable grounds for the belief that a wise Providence supervises the affairs of nations, thwarting the designs of unscrupulous men who were engaged directly and indirectly in perpetuating the national evil, is also eagerly accepted by those connected with the issue as the perfection of poetic justice. The manner of his elevation, no less than his personal peculiarities and rigid adherence to the course of life mapped out in the light of a personal experience among an independent, plain spoken people, may be justly characterized as the severest rebuke which has been administered to the misguided "Mother of Presidents," and those of her unfeeling sons who worshipped the God of Expediency.

The majority of our readers require little prompting to remind them of his devotion to the principles which, under various names were recognized as the surest approach to republican simplicity and true liberality. As Whig, Democrat and Unionist-opponent, he was never more at home than when drawing living illustrations, from original, love letters, admitting the result of "the inevitable conflict" which he saw approaching. That was long before the miscreants of secession were thrown open. With the advent of the Republican party, the mass of our citizens recognized him as an appropriate representative, placing unlimited trust in his political judgment. After whining unusual honors in the Legislature, he removed to Virginia. There the genial native turned farmer. But he held fast to his principles. When the rebellion broke out the man who moulded public opinion in the Old Dominion was organized with, or against advocated secession. In this emergency no time was to be lost. The rebellion cannot make headway in the presence of the man, mounted on mule and gaily dashing to shout his name. The long line of illustrious warriors, to whom history accords pre-eminence, had each and all their enemies.

If the records of famous men in literature, science and art, are permeated sufficiently to call forth from the attacks of open and secret foes. The greater the man, the larger the attraction for political and private spleen. It follows naturally, that a great man, performing what many others would like to do, improves their opportunity for occupying the position. Such is history, and it will be found that the deliverers of nations have all been favorites of nations, in words. Time Cicero, in his dispatches, was brief, terse and to the point. Correspondence, the time when Rome found controversy the little form, who with many throws and low words gave the peace from the Gauls, sought not power, but was sought in the hour of need. Cincinnatus fought better than he spoke, the letters and dispatches are full of acknowledgments of the mercy of God, to Whom belongeth victory.

If General Grant occupied misrepresentation, he would not be in the role of honor. To judge him by the words of his detractors, deserves him higher in the estimation of good men. They, knowing the failings of human nature, feeling that it would be unfitness one of the ordinary events for the choice of the people not to be spoken evil of, suspect the man the more he is scandalized. They know misrepresentations flow in nearly all instances from blind partisanship, jealousy, and the narrow feelings of disappointment.

General Grant in the estimation of loyal men performed deeds of greatness. He rescued the boasted chivalry of the South, gave peace to a nation that had for four years suffered from one of the greatest wars the world has ever known. The General proved himself equal to the emergency. In the midst of danger that made many hold their breath for fear of the result, when the fate of the nation trembled in the balance with confidence of victory under such a leader. He bore with unruffled dignity of qualities that catch the applause of the unthinking. Slowly and surely he was building his own reputation while destroying the forces of the enemy. When the people saw his steadiness of purpose, and the dispatches that gave credit where it was due, and modestly passed over himself, they recognized in him the leader who would bear honorable comparison with any in the whole range of history. That estimate has by the most gradually inflated itself into the nation. The result we all know. When the clash of arms had ceased, it became a question of peace, law and order, the will of the people to preserve, nearly establish Republican institutions or fall under the domineering influence of a party that was disloyal only in one mind.

The General, who had proved himself a splendid executive officer in time of war, might by the exercise of that invention to country and calm reliance on truth and duty, re-establish the nation in the paths of peace and prosperity, that common knowing he was in command, would feel how futile their future attempts would be to disturb the public peace. Those who had fought to obtain peace, and those who had aid of their substance to keep the armies in the field, turned naturally to General Grant, sought him for the chief position, so that peace might be enduring and general confidence restored. His position is the result of national appreciation. If he escaped being made a target for the shafts of malice it would be entirely foreign to human nature and the facts of history. The attempts to injure him will be powerless. His fame soars above that of his detractors like a Norwegian pine over a nettle. Our country has reason to be proud of General Grant. She goes not to him with sheish solicitation, but with the calm trust, the reliance of that confidence he inspired in the hour of danger, feeling satisfied that his heroism, appreciation of duty, love of country, firmness of purpose, and manly dignity, will, in the execution of the laws, bring peace and prosperity to every part of the land, and more firmly establish Republican institutions.

THANKS BY ORDER.

The Liberation Society of England, and that includes nearly all dissent from the Established Church, has had a fine exciting and laughing time at State religionists. Prince Arthur, who, shot by an assassin in Australia, has returned to England. The dissenters thanked Heaven in their temples for the delivery of the Prince from death, and his safe arrival from a long voyage. The State religionists had to wait orders from headquarters, so that Heaven might be thanked, in the language of the Archbishop of Canterbury, before they could publicly show their gratitude by prayerful expression.

The supporters of the Liberation Society wish to know if prayers will be any more acceptable through being made to order, or whether the subject will not have grown so old when the prayer comes out as to take away all the interest? It is evident that the Church party is sore. They cannot go on in their old ways without being jarred. The idea that Heaven would not accept any prayer unless made by the Archbishop, affords plenty of latitude for sarcasm. Who is the Archbishop, it is asked, that he should claim the right to make prayers only that may be prayed?

It does not appear that Englishmen have any great reason for thankfulness in the face of her Princes. Wales is a fast boy with little mental development. The Duke of Edinburgh, a wild sailor, with sufficient passages of adventure, not all of an honorable character, to set up any respectable novelist for plots that would last his life time. Were it not for fashion, we don't know of there was much to thank Heaven for in Prince Arthur's safe return or that of another man. He is only a burden on the nation, and is likely to become more so as he grows older and more extravagant.

The State cannot pray until the Archbishop tells it. His grace has the keeping of the souls of the Royal Family. It seems unphilosophic, folly as much so as the Liberation Society makes it appear, that Heaven can only be thanked by a State Church in a kind of dignified way, in which the highest spiritual authority not only says how but when it shall be done.

Outrage in Chicago.

Dr. E. M. Hatfield, the pastor of the Centenary Church in Chicago, had Sunday morning made the Sacrifice the leading point in his discourse. The sacrifice on which he commented was, "The means of impressing the conditions of the masses to be found now in German Rationalism both in the Gospelized Christ." After several heavy throws at the opponents of religionism, the Doctor said:

"A man who loses time, and forfeits to the future, money in the happiness of his wife, or, as a consequence, that contemplated, and he must suffer and from the final results of the fault. Any system which does not recognize this fact is false. Any system which does not recognize this fact is false. Any system which does not recognize this fact is false

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

FOR JULY.

From our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June, 1868.

The most sensation in New York City is the breakfast given by the Press Club to "Dorsey" at Delmonico's. "Dorsey" was said to have collapsed on account of Miss Kate Field. It was also to have quarrelled over the question of whether gentlemen should be admitted or not. The representation at the Press Club breakfast showed how much danger exists at present of collapsing, and excepting as grave upon some future occasion, in response of their handsome entertainment, the idea of admitting gentlemen has never been suggested or thought of.

The principal, in fact the only objection made to accepting the invitation of the Press Club was the cavilling that it was thought it might give to the fabled god "Dorsey" half deified from its original size, but such a conception as grotesque it was considered not necessary to make, and the acceptance had at least the effect of refuting some of the malicious canards that had been circulated.

I think no one present who saw Miss Alice Cary occupying the seat of honor as the right hand of the Chairman, Miss Fields, with her bright face and manners, Miss Le Vert with her always gentle courtesy and kind smiles, Mrs. Horace Greeley, who, if she had not been Mrs. Horace Greeley, would have been known as something greater on her own account, and Miss H. Burleigh, once one of the most beautiful, and now one of the most graceful women in New York society, but would confess to themselves that it must have been a good thought that drew such women together. Besides these, were fifty lesser lights, each one sufficient for the luminary of one circle, but, over, making altogether a circle of the brightest women in a single assemblage ever brought together.

Newspaper paragraphists are terribly afraid that women's club will have a good time, and forget the children at home. I confess I am more afraid that they will forget all about having a good time in their remembrance and their lack of work. Intelligent women confider a time thrown away to meet merely for a lunch and social conversation. They desire to feel all the time that something has been done, or is being done—their conscientiousness is ever on the alert, and their habits of work and activity render them liable to dissipate the value of social gatherings without a definite object. "Society" undoubtedly needs a little of their zeal and strength of purpose in order to lose its frivolity and unmeaningness, and they need society in order to see and taste a little of the holiday side of life.

[illegible] science.

Now, my dear editor, don't be alarmed, I'm coming to it. Most ladies have got three summer suits, so that fashions are almost superfluous, and privately I assure you there is nothing new in this. Still of course I shall tell something. There's where the genius comes in, to [illegible] one make a one more of facts, but to invent a no or no or newer combination genius and inspiration.

[illegible]

I remember a long while ago, I shall not tell how long, when I was young, calling with my mother upon a lady whose person and surrounding made a very curious impression upon me. It was a darkened room, shaded by half blinds, and with furniture encased in half linen covers, into which we were shown, and when the lady came in she seemed to have been made to match exactly her surroundings. She wore a half morning gown, and half slippers, her hair was drawn back, her complexion a la mi yellow, and on general principles she looked like the apartment and person here for her. But I made no answer and left an impression never to be effaced. The prevailing color of this season, and the fashion of wearing it of color carried through the entire costume reminds me constantly of the peculiar complexion.

The favorite material for summer [illegible] suits is Jaconet, and when this is worn with a straw bonnet, a Jaconet parasol, the same and gloves of primrose, embraced [illegible] the effect is soft and striking.

Informal [illegible] are in great demand for summer [illegible] and when the occasion is not very [illegible] is nearly always worn [illegible] a [illegible] over, and intended to protect a costume made of a more expensive [illegible].

Full Dress is in vogue not only for children, but also for morning dress, and white [illegible] and tarlatan trimming are largely employed both upon white and thin colored costumes.

[illegible] toilettes.

White muff is to be the custom of in-door and evening dress. How many luxurious lives indeed bordering in a "simple" style from constant use of expensive articles. We know better than that now. We don't believe that a [illegible] could possibly have looked well in a starched dress. We don't wear white dresses that have been washed, and starched and ironed into a vulgar stiffness and stiffness, or if a fit of [illegible] morning dress overtake us we compose a condition, whose highest art is that of disguising her art, and making the fabric[illegible] with waves, and curls, and puffs, and frills, look as though they had been put on by accident as well. White dresses, indeed, are the distinguishing [illegible] of the rich, and are distinguished by the highest fashion, and the most elegant of those expensive dresses are made to contribute to the [illegible] of the wearer, and to the [illegible] because of the natural color than the cost or taste and criminology.

Very handsome white dresses are made of alternate [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] muslin forming a stripe three inches wide and [illegible] alternating all [illegible] throughout the entire dress with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ACRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS, FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

MACHINERY.

MILLINERY, &C.

ROOFING.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STEAM COACES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

South Pittsburgh Council.

Real Estate Sales.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—The City Re-Districted—The Boundaries of the Wards Re-arranged—The New Ward Offices—The Watch of the Succeeding Year—Other Business Disposed, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the City Councils was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 30th, 1868, for the purpose of taking final action in regard to the re-districting of the city into wards.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES M'GILLEY, - - - - - President.
S. S. WORTHOW, - - - - - Clerk.

Council was called to order at half past three o'clock, and upon the roll being called the following gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs. A. M. Brown, Coffin, Cummins, Gallaher, Green, Kunkel, Lambert, Lloyd, Lowry, Morrison, Patterson, Rea, Robinson, Shaw, Shoenberger, Wise, Moorhead, Palmer, Robertson, Wallace, Wilson and President.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. A. M. BROWN called the attention of Council to the ordinances passed at the last session (June 30th) locating the Grocery Committee, and submitting it from day to day for final action. He stated that he had come to the conclusion, from the circumstances which had since come to light, that the ordinance was not beneficial to the people, but on the contrary was a positive injury. He had done so, from the circumstances which had since come to light. The ordinance was first introduced in Common Council, and came into Select while he (Mr. Brown) was in the chair. The only action the Select branch could take was to concur or non-concur. A number of the property holders had stated that the report was made without their knowledge, and on that information they had of it was on reading the Council proceedings. They stated that their property might be taxed, and they would thus be willing to submit to any action Councils might take in the direction of a consolidation, but on the passage of the ordinance, that the people interested might be heard.

Mr. M'GREGOR said the ordinance came from the Survey Committee. It was a matter of considerable importance, and they should not be going up again on the Committing plan. It was necessary that speedy action should be taken in the matter. The Survey Committee thought the plan could be carried out in a short time, without interfering with any but one building. He would be willing, however, to have the matter referred for one week.

Mr. WAINRIGHT thought the sooner the question could be settled the better. It had been discussed in Lawrenceville for several years, and ought to be determined within a reasonable time.

Mr. A. M. BROWN was not prepared to say he would vote against the ordinance, but he does think the people should have an opportunity to be heard.

The motion to recommit was then put and agreed to—yeas 10, nays 6.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed one week from meeting, which was agreed to.

ORDINANCES THIRD READING.

Mr. WORTHOW offered the following ordinance:

Resolved, That a committee of three from the Common and two from the Select Council be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Councils are now in session.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Councils had just passed an ordinance numbering the wards and fixing their boundaries, and asked if the ordinance was seconded.

The ordinance was seconded.

Mr. KUNKEL stated that it was not intended to change the boundaries at all, but to arrange the numbers so that there would be greater uniformity of regularity.

The ordinance was not agreed to.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. CUSHING called up the ordinance, passed in Common Council, fixing the watch of Chestnut street, Lawrenceville, at thirty feet, which ordinance had been laid on the table in Select Council at the last session, for want of information, and that action of Common Council be concurred in.

The motion to call up the ordinance was adopted.

The circumstances of circumvallation.

The President read the petition attached to the fourth section of the consolidation act, relative to the appointment of representatives among the several wards. The law required that the number of wards should be five, and every fourth year thereafter. The present number of wards ought to be increased, the number of members ought to be increased, and every fourth year thereafter the number of members ought to be increased, the number of wards ought to be increased, and every fourth year thereafter the number of wards ought to be increased.

Mr. CUSHING said it was impossible for the Assessors to make those returns until after the boundaries of the wards had been determined. The Select Council had passed the ordinance, and he could see no reason why the Common Council should be made within the months of July and August that the members of the Assessors should be called upon to act.

Mr. CUSHING suggested that public notice be given to the Assessors.

No further action was taken on the matter.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved to take from the table the ordinance fixing the watch of Chestnut street, Lawrenceville, at thirty feet. He did so because of the fact that it would be impossible to get the ordinance through Common Council, and come into Select while he (Mr. Brown) was in the chair. The only action the Select branch could take was to concur or non-concur. A number of the property holders had stated that the report was made without their knowledge, and on that information they had of it was on reading the Council proceedings. They stated that their property might be taxed, and they would thus be willing to submit to any action Councils might take in the direction of a consolidation, but on the passage of the ordinance, that the people interested might be heard.

Mr. M'GREGOR said the ordinance came from the Survey Committee. It was a matter of considerable importance, and they should not be going up again on the Committing plan. It was necessary that speedy action should be taken in the matter. The Survey Committee thought the plan could be carried out in a short time, without interfering with any but one building. He would be willing, however, to have the matter referred for one week.

Mr. WAINRIGHT thought the sooner the question could be settled the better. It had been discussed in Lawrenceville for several years, and ought to be determined within a reasonable time.

Mr. A. M. BROWN was not prepared to say he would vote against the ordinance, but he does think the people should have an opportunity to be heard.

The motion to recommit was then put and agreed to—yeas 10, nays 6.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed one week from meeting, which was agreed to.

ORDINANCES THIRD READING.

Mr. WORTHOW offered the following ordinance:

Resolved, That a committee of three from the Common and two from the Select Council be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Councils are now in session.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Councils had just passed an ordinance numbering the wards and fixing their boundaries, and asked if the ordinance was seconded.

The ordinance was seconded.

Mr. KUNKEL stated that it was not intended to change the boundaries at all, but to arrange the numbers so that there would be greater uniformity of regularity.

The ordinance was not agreed to.

Police Intelligence.

Boiler Explosion.

Common Council.

Common Council met again.

Mr. OGDEN then called up the ordinance, passed in Common Council, fixing the watch of Chestnut street, Lawrenceville, at thirty feet, which ordinance had been laid on the table in Select Council at the last session, for want of information, and that action of Common Council be concurred in.

The motion to call up the ordinance was adopted.

The circumstances of circumvallation.

The President read the petition attached to the fourth section of the consolidation act, relative to the appointment of representatives among the several wards. The law required that the number of wards should be five, and every fourth year thereafter. The present number of wards ought to be increased, the number of members ought to be increased, and every fourth year thereafter the number of wards ought to be increased.

Mr. CUSHING said it was impossible for the Assessors to make those returns until after the boundaries of the wards had been determined. The Select Council had passed the ordinance, and he could see no reason why the Common Council should be made within the months of July and August that the members of the Assessors should be called upon to act.

Mr. CUSHING suggested that public notice be given to the Assessors.

No further action was taken on the matter.

Mr. A. M. BROWN moved to take from the table the ordinance fixing the watch of Chestnut street, Lawrenceville, at thirty feet. He did so because of the fact that it would be impossible to get the ordinance through Common Council, and come into Select while he (Mr. Brown) was in the chair. The only action the Select branch could take was to concur or non-concur. A number of the property holders had stated that the report was made without their knowledge, and on that information they had of it was on reading the Council proceedings. They stated that their property might be taxed, and they would thus be willing to submit to any action Councils might take in the direction of a consolidation, but on the passage of the ordinance, that the people interested might be heard.

Mr. KUNKEL moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. BARTON stated that if there was going to be any "gagging," he wanted to know who favored it, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. A. M. BROWN remarked that there was no intention to "gag." He had simply desired to give his reasons for voting to lay upon the table. The Committee, in dividing this Ward, found it necessary to run the lines at they had done, for the reason that the people living on the south side of the road would not have sufficient population to entitle them to representation in Common Council. He was absolutely necessary. He was satisfied with the lines as fixed in the ordinance.

Mr. BARTON stated the reasons for offering the amendment was to ratify a few individuals—personal friends of his, too—and he regretted that he was compelled to vote against it, unless which many persons would experience in attending the election polls, and the change would be the first time would make in the politics of the Ward for many years to come.

Mr. HATCHELOR stated that the object of the amendment was to ratify a few individuals—personal friends of his, too—and he regretted that he was compelled to vote against it, unless which many persons would experience in attending the election polls, and the change would be the first time would make in the politics of the Ward for many years to come.

Mr. KUNKEL moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion to lay the amendment on the table was withdrawn. The question then recurred on the amendment as proposed by Mr. Barton, which was put and lost.

Mr. REDMAN then moved to concur in that part of the ordinance defining the boundaries of the Twenty-third, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards were then read and adopted without debate.

The Fifteenth Ward was suspended, and the ordinance finally passed.

Common Council then adjourned.

Closing Out Their Dry Goods Notions, &c., Without Regard to Cost.

Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland are still engaged in disposing of their large and varied stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Goods' Furnishing Goods, &c., for they intend to close out every article in their business. They want the room for their spring stock, and in order to make a change in their business. They want the room for their spring stock, and in order to make a change in their business. They want the room for their spring stock, and in order to make a change